

A. F. U. BULLETIN

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ALBERTA FARMERS' UNION

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There is a condition that is a barrier against all argument, that is bound to keep the people in everlasting ignorance; this condition is a willingness to treat a new idea with contempt prior to investigation.



RADIO BROADCAST

By L. E. Pharis

Good Evening Fellow Farmers:

Last week, our Vice-President, Henry Young, outlined briefly the 21-point Action Programme, which has been drawn up and endorsed by the organized farmers of both Alberta and Saskatchewan. It is our purpose to secure its endorsement, either in its present or a modified form, by farm organizations of all the provinces from coast to coast. We ask that local organizations study and discuss this Program clause by clause and forward your comments to the Action Committee, 102 LaFleche Building, Edmonton.

The subject of my remarks this evening is "The Man With a Plan Gets His Way." We face in 1945, the most momentous year in the history of our civilization. The proper solution of the ponderous problems which today confront Mankind depends, not only upon the course of action pursued by our governments, but also, and in larger measure, by the course of action of the individual World Citizen.

All organized farmers, united under the Federation of Agriculture, must prepare to face the Post-War Period with a carefully conceived, well formulated plan for the re-construction of the world's most essential industry — Agriculture. Agriculture, however, cannot be separated from the general problem. Labor, Industry and Agriculture must stand or fall together. Certainly there should be no antagonism between the food producer and the wage earner, for upon the prosperity of one depends the prosperity of the other, and the adversity of one is likewise suffered by the other. The unorganized farmer is helpless in maintaining a satisfactory market. This we know through bitter experience. The unorganized workman is even **more** helpless. The compensation of each should be in proportion to his contribution to the welfare of the Nation. There must be an equitable balance between the income of labor, agricultural and industrial groups — a balance which is just to all. That balance is voiced in the slogan of the Alberta Farmers' Union, — "Parity Prices," which means justice and equity for all.

Attainment of Parity

If we are to attain this objective we must have a high National Income, for it is income that maintains production, and maximum production can be maintained only by maximum consumption. As a direct result of War conditions now prevailing, Canada's National Income for 1944 neared the ten billion dollar mark, sufficient to

have given every family in Canada more than \$3,500; yet in 1942, there were 500,000 workmen, half of them heads of families, receiving less than \$500 per year. Farmers today are receiving prices approaching parity for some products, but make no mistake, the present prosperity is a prosperity based on War, and unless we farmers are strongly organized, and equip ourselves with well developed plans for carrying the present high rate of production, together with a comparable War time rate of spending, over into the Post-War Period, then our prosperity will burst like a bubble and disappear in a fog of bitter disappointment. Until more of the people are prepared to do their own thinking, progress must necessarily be slow, and we must face the hazard of drifting back into the rut of depression, war and disaster.

We are not expecting to usher in Utopia, but only an era in which we may have an opportunity to be "**ourselves at our best.**" To those who believe, with me, that Canada can be made a pleasanter place, not for the few, but for all, and especially for our boys who have offered their very lives, let us press forward with this aim — That whatever our political beliefs, our race, creed or color, we as citizens, can, and will, unite to demand that, in Post-War Canada, as long as the country can produce the goods, it **must also produce the money** — or means to buy them.

Now is the opportune time for the reconstruction of Agriculture on a new basis. There is an ever growing popular demand for social and economic changes. The fact that it is only in war time, or as a direct result of war, that human energy and machine power are fully utilized, and that only then do goods circulate freely — is today arousing a spirit of enquiry as never before. The question now being asked generally is "Why can't we continue to use relatively, the same power for Peace as for War, — in order to produce and distribute Peace time, as well as War time requirements?" Certainly we shall still have the men, the machines, the materials, and the need. In fact we shall have even higher productive power after the War, due to improved machines and processes, more highly skilled workers, and an increased development and use of Natural Resources. If our man-power and our machines are to continue to operate at capacity, it is necessary that those engaged in food production, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, must join together. Our differences must be erased or compromised. We must become a majority group, a strong united Farm Bloc, an Agricul-

tural Pressure Group — call it what you will — so that we may be able to protect and safeguard the interests of Agriculture in the framing and direction of all legislation pertaining to that Industry.

Form a Farm Bloc

"Why," you may ask, "is this Farm Bloc, or Agricultural Group, necessary?" In the ten year period from 1930 to 1940, the average yearly farm income was \$468. The average cash income was \$329. At that time the farm group comprised about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population of Canada. There were approximately 700,000 farm homes in Canada, whose average value for farm equipment, livestock, etc., was \$7000. That means that while Canadian farmers have an invested capital of four billion, nine hundred million dollars, yet their average cash income was only \$329 per year. If we had been allowed even a little less than 5% on our invested capital, although we worked harder and longer hours than any other group, we received not one cent for our production and labor. If we are content, as $\frac{1}{3}$ of the people, to be forced to accept as low as $\frac{1}{10}$ of the National Income, then no change is needed. Our past policy has been to allow our Members of Parliament to make all decisions for us. We must, henceforth, make our own decisions, as a united people, to be implemented through our elected Representatives. What we have had is a people controlled by a Government. What we must have is true Democracy, a Government controlled by the people. Business and industrial groups have always, by the exertion of strong pressure, been able to secure cost of production plus a fair profit. Surely we, the producers of food, have the right to demand the same treatment for the Agricultural group. We have only to glance at the Farm Bloc principle in the American Congress to see how Parity Prices have been achieved for their farm people. We, too, must make our elected Representatives responsible to the Agricultural group which elected them, rather than to the Political Party to which they profess allegiance.

Markets

Since Canadians cannot consume at home all the food they produce, our No. 1 problem will be that of markets both domestic and foreign. Canada depends more on world trade than any other country of corresponding National Income. Alberta sells more beef and bacon outside her own borders than any other province. Knowledge of these facts cause our farmers to fear that there will be no markets for our surplus production during Post-War years. Surely we are all aware that it is **not over-production**, but **under-consumption** which creates imaginary surpluses — sur-

pluses which have in the past been used to depress prices.

At the Virginia Food Conference it was stated conclusively that never in all the history of the world has there been enough food, that never have we been more than a few months ahead of starvation, and that never in any **one country** have all the people had sufficient food to maintain health and strength. Our present high rate of production would have to be increased vastly if **all** the people were to be given the proper diet for sustaining the maximum of health. It is our business to see that governments carry out the recommendation of the Virginia Conference, to see that proper distribution of our products is made. We have long been told that we could not compete with the cheap labor and lower standards of living in the more backward Nations where the great masses are always dying of malnutrition. We must see to it that these people be brought to a higher standard. They, like our own farmers, have been exploited by the unscrupulous, to accept a mere pittance for their labors for generations. Individuals, huge companies, monopolies, international cartels, and even Nations have extracted huge profits from the toil and degradation of these helpless human beings. Somewhere there is need for all the materials we can produce. Our problem, then, is to find an efficient method of distribution. Trade or exchange of goods in the past has been carried on by those whose only interest was profit. Thus the price spread was kept as wide as possible.

Really Free Trade

We must realize that if we are to exchange our surplus goods, we must accept goods in return. There is but one beneficial basis for trade; that is to exchange that of which we have an abundance, for the things we need. If we attempt to sell all our products for cash, accepting no goods in return, then we become misers. If a free exchange of goods is to be accomplished, we must do away with all artificial trade barriers. Goods must flow freely from producers of one country to producers of another, for the benefit of the consumer, not to fill the coffers of individuals, corporations and cartels. We must have a well planned foreign trade policy — something which we have not had in the past — controlled by a Foreign Trade Board, on which Agriculture must be adequately represented, which will, through multi-lateral agreements, send out surplus wheat and livestock to areas which need them most, and get in exchange, directly or indirectly, the goods we need most.

Farmers are going forward to meet both the opportunities and the problems of tomorrow. We have no choice in the matter, for the journey is before us. But we do have a choice, however, on **how** we will make the journey.

First we can attempt it, as we have done in the past, as individual travellers, each interested only in his own selfish lot though his aims may be high and many, his gains will be few. His voice will be lost in the clamor of the mob, and his arguments, sound though they may be, will be flattened into silence on the walls of a conditioned public opinion, that has been carefully constructed by years of effort on the part of strongly organized, highly financed minorities, whose interests are directly opposed to both that of the producer and also that of the consumer, and who will be seeking security for themselves only, in the confusion of the Post-War world.

Or secondly, we can go forward, hand in hand, thinking together, working together, united; the best thoughts of all farmers can be a powerful force in a Post-War world. Organized and united, an intelligent, thinking people, we shall be, not only worthy custodians of the soil and all the best traditions of the past, but also the builders of the Future.

Here, then, in summary are the chief things I have suggested that we should do: (1) Prepare for the reconstruction of the Post-War Agricultural Industry; (2) Act while the tide is running in favour of social and economic changes; (3) Work to win the war and secure freer international trade; (4) Plan Agriculture on the basis of a good life for the farmer, and reciprocity with Industry; (5) Move forward toward a better balanced National Economy.

Lastly, let us beware of the unorganized and individualistic way, which fosters isolationism and Nationalistic policies, and leads inevitably to future depressions — unemployment, and relief rolls, and ends, as it has today, in Death and Destruction — Death for thousands of our most promising Youth. We must press forward along the organized, united way, which leads upward to Peace, Prosperity and Happiness — to the building of a new Democracy, the kind of a Democracy, for which our sons have fought and died — a democracy for the people, by the people and for ALL the people.

I thank you. Good night.

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Write:

CARL E. ELLIOTT

P. O. Box 10

Millet, Alberta.

Synopsis of Executive Meeting

Held March 6th, 1945

The Executive of the Alberta Farmers' Union met in Edmonton recently. Letters were written by the President to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, pointing out the drop in hog production which has taken place in recent months, and asking for a clear-cut statement of Government Policy in this connection. The Board agreed that while the shortage of experienced farm labor was a contributing factor, the discrimination against the farmer who feeds home-grown grain, as against the feeder who buys his grain, thereby gaining an advantage of 25c per bushel on wheat, 15c per bushel on barley and 10c per bushel on oats, was mainly responsible for many farmers going out of hogs entirely.

Efforts are being made to arrange to meet the National Farmers' Union delegation from Great Britain, which is expected to arrive in this country from Australia about the end of March or beginning of April.

The Hon. J. A. McKinnon was written regarding recent announcement of Government's Wheat Policy for the crop year 1945-1946 requesting a clarification of the statement that deliveries of wheat to Canadian Wheat Board would positively be limited to fourteen bushels per authorized acre.

The question was asked if in the event of foreign demand being greater than at present anticipated a larger delivery quota would be allowed and also did the Government intend to do its utmost to seek for a further expansion of existing markets. It was pointed out that according to the findings of the Hot Springs Conference there is a real demand for all the food than can be grown and therefore there should be no need to put restrictions on Canadian wheat growers.

The Board promised every assistance to the C. C. I. L. campaign for membership and share capital. Arrangements were made for a number of organizational meetings.

March 12th, 1945.

Honourable J. A. McKinnon,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Mr. McKinnon:

The Executive of the Alberta Farmers' Union are greatly concerned by your recent announcement of the Government's Grain Policy for 1945 and 1946, in which it was positively stated that the Government will only undertake to accept,

through the Wheat Board, delivery of wheat to the extent of 14 bushels per authorized acre.

We are hopeful that this does not imply that every effort will not be made to accept further deliveries if the disappearance of wheat through export or otherwise, is greater than anticipated when formulating this policy.

Our Executive would appreciate a statement from you in this connection at your earliest convenience.

With kindest regards, I remain,
President, Alberta Farmers' Union.

March 12th, 1945.

Honourable J. C. Gardiner,
Minister of Agriculture,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Mr. Gardiner:

Our Union Executive view with alarm the drop in hog production which has taken place in the province, and are anxious to ascertain if this drop is in line with the Government policy.

To our knowledge many farmers are quitting hog production entirely, others are reducing their production. It is our considered opinion that the discrimination between the producer who grows and feeds his own grain and the feeder who buys his grains, whereby the latter has the advantage of 15c per bushel on barley and 10c per bushel on oats, is very largely responsible for the reduction in hog production.

We recognize the fact, of course, that the lack of experienced labor is a contributing factor in this connection, and our Executive would appreciate a clear-cut statement of Government policy, whether hog production should be maintained, or if you wish farmers to be guided by present prices and reduce the production of hogs.

Thanking you for an early reply, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

President, Alberta Farmers' Union.

Union Activities

Upon being asked to take a membership in the Alberta Farmers' Union some farmers will (faintly) object with the remark, "Well, maybe one dollar is not much and I don't mind the money; but we don't seem to get anywhere, and after all what has the Union done?"

The purpose of this letter is to tell this farmer what has been done for him very briefly, and also to mention other important matters which the Union is trying to accomplish,—which have not yet been DONE, but which we are working at ALL the TIME.

We gave all the help within our power to the mass delegation to Ottawa in 1942, which ori-

ginated in Saskatchewan, and resulted in wheat being raised from 70c to 90c. We continued to ask for \$1.25 per bushel although other farmer organizations thought we were asking too much, — but we eventually got \$1.25 as an initial payment.

We are asking for \$21.00 per 100 for hogs on the rail. The price has been stepped up from 13c and the existing bonus of \$3.00 for A's and \$2.00 for B1's is exactly in line with the Union demand of being the least we could accept and still produce.

Adjustments have been made in the income tax regulations, so your Participation Certificates are not taxed as one year's income. Further adjustments are being asked for. Coupon rationing of jams, jellies, etc., has been obtained.

When you compare PRESENT PRICES with those prevailing four years ago there is a DIFFERENCE. This difference was brought about by "organized" farmers — but "unorganized" farmers share the benefits.

Your Union wants to fight for you on every front; Economic, Political and Legal. We have already won a legal skirmish, and if all members support the Action Fund, the Union will be in the position to make a fight to the FINISH on any matter in which farmers' rights in general are at stake.

We are NON-POLITICAL in the generally accepted use of the words. A proper definition would be non-party political, because we favour NO PARTY. We have a FARMERS' PROGRAM which we want ratified by PARLIAMENTARY POLITICAL ACTION, so that it will become LAW no matter which PARTY happens to be in power.

This Union then, exercises POLITICAL pressure to the extent that the number of its membership influences the economic and political life of the country—BUT IT FAVOURS NO PARTY.

We do not, however, intend to be side-tracked from any important issue simply because a certain political party also makes a political issue of it. We are seeking to get the FARMERS' PROGRAM adopted and to the extent that any of the parties endorse OUR program, to that extent we are successful.

Collection of Dues Through Municipalities

Some of our members think it is desirable that the membership dues of the Union should be collected through the Municipalities in the same way as the taxes are collected. Not all are agreed upon this, however, and it remains to be proved that we can have a more successful Union under a semi-compulsory scheme rather than one which is kept active by enthusiastic members, who are in the organization because they believe in it and are willing to work for it. This is,

therefore, a matter that should receive very serious consideration from all Union farmers.

Upon presenting a resolution dealing with this matter to the Provincial Government, asking for an amendment to the Municipal Act making it possible to collect membership dues through the tax collecting agency of the Municipalities, the Premier of Alberta said he was not in favour of compulsion and that he received many letters requesting the removal of existing restrictions. He thought that the Co-op way was superior and suggested the Union take a straw vote among its members to determine how many were actually in favour of the collection of dues by taxation.

Packers' Strike re Orderly Marketing of Livestock

We were sympathetic toward the members of both Unions representing the workers in the packing plants but pointed out that in the event of a strike which really only involved jurisdictional matters between two Unions, the farmers would be the greatest sufferers. We supported a raise in pay of 10c to 15c per hour for those in the lower brackets, and the work in the plants was resumed at normal speed until the danger point in the heavy marketing period was passed. This action alone saved livestock men hundreds of thousands of dollars in the aggregate. However, the question of packing house wages is not settled, and the workers are preparing right now for action next fall when conditions will be favorable from their point of view.

These are some of the things the Union has accomplished. The more members we get, the more we can accomplish in the future, and it is to the future we must look.

It is the duty of each farmer to join the Union if he wishes to improve or even maintain present farming conditions. If you do not join, it is the same as saying you are prepared to accept without protest, whatever conditions may be imposed upon you.

BRIEF TO ROYAL COMMISSION PROTESTING TO CO-OPS

Following is the brief presented by the Alberta Farmers' Union to the Royal Commission, protesting against the taxation of the "savings" of the Co-ops.

To the Royal Commission on Co-operatives under the chairmanship of the Honourable Errol M. W. McDougall. This brief is submitted by the Alberta Farmers' Union which is a farmer membership body of over 20,000 on behalf of its members, many of whom are also members of various Co-operative bodies.

We hold that good principles are the base of all good laws. Our purpose is not to avoid any just or justifiable taxation. The purpose of taxation as we understand it, is to impose taxes most equitably, so that those who are able to pay the most should do so and those who can only afford to pay the least, shall be allowed that right.

It is also a generally accepted principle of fair taxation that the same income shall only be taxed once by the same taxing body. This being so, avoidance should be practiced against taxing an income while in transit to the final recipient; because if it is so taxed (at that point) there is danger that a certain amount of inequity may creep in. If the income is taxed in transit a tax may be collected on that portion of it which, when in the hands of the final recipient would have been subject to a lesser levy or even none at all.

We believe that in the case under review the question is the taxable liability of certain monies which are only temporarily in the custody of a distributing agent which are not "profits" but are "savings." These savings are effected by reason of the fact that a group of farmers have associated themselves together so as to facilitate the process of selling their produce.

By doing this they have been able to effect certain "savings" which are made possible by the efficient physical handling of their produce in the aggregate by a single agent.

It is not convenient nor perhaps possible to make an exact charge at time of delivery of products to co-operative agents in order that this co-operative service can be rendered, and therefore, provision must be made to charge sufficient so that the aggregate of all expenses can be met by such agent as and when incurred.

If these expenses do not equal the total charges levied then a "SAVING" has been made on the transaction.

These "SAVINGS in TRUST" are returned to the patrons at convenient intervals.

It must be apparent that the only justifiable place to levy any tax on these "SAVINGS" is when they are in the possession of the people to whom they belong. To levy a tax on the undistributed amount may result in the injustice of an individual being liable to double taxation or being compelled to pay taxes on a part of his income, even though he would not be liable to any taxation on his total income. This seems to us a manifest injustice.

We protest against the misnomer of "PRO-FITS" and "INCOME" being misapplied and misused in justification of alleged right to levy taxes on Co-operatives, and we submit accordingly.

ALBERTA FARMERS' UNION.

BROILERS CAN BE MARKETING AT ASSURED PRICES

The definite world shortage of meats becomes more evident as the process of liberation continues. Not only is there a shortage of animal proteins in Europe, but the United States is also in the market for large quantities. Poultry meat especially is in demand.

The stabilization of egg prices at a comparatively high level caused an increase in Canadian flocks both in size and quantity, but prices for live fowl and chicken last summer left much to be desired. However, the situation regarding poultry marketing has now changed. C. W. Traves, Poultry Commissioner, advises that any person who wishes to go into the broiler business on any scale, large or small, can obtain a guaranteed price for the finished product before he buys a chick.

We have an assured market for all the poultry meat that can be produced during 1945. Dealers are now quoting a guaranteed price on broilers until August 1st. In other words, any person who has the accommodation to raise 500 to 1,000 or more broilers can contact most of our large dealers and obtain a guaranteed price for his broilers on a rail graded basis any time up to August 1st. They can be sold alive if wished, but selling on a rail graded basis will give maximum returns.

There is an ample supply of Leghorn cockerel chicks at 3c each and heavy weight chicks at 9c each at the Alberta Approved Hatcheries. The market demand for broilers is for birds 2½ to 3½ pounds live weight. Leghorns should make the minimum weight in about 12 weeks and top weight at 15 to 16 weeks of age. Barred Rock cockerels will make the weights one to two weeks faster than the Leghorns. The heavy weight cockerels may be carried over to be marketed as roasters during the fall. Leghorns should be marketed as broilers, as there is danger of their becoming "staggy" if kept for fall marketing.

Feed consumption will be approximately 3½ pounds per pound of gain for the Leghorns and about ½ pound more per pound gain for the heavier cockerels. One firm is quoting broilers to August 1st on a rail graded basis of milk fed A, 30c; milk fed B, 28c; B, 26c and C, 22c; less killing and dressing charge of 6c per head. The average according to grades will be approximately 27c per pound. Well finished broilers grading above the average will bring more and poorly finished birds less.

It is recommended that broilers be properly finished before being marketed and then shipped alive to be dressed and paid for on a rail graded basis. Selling outright on a live basis encourages the marketing of improperly finished birds. Many of these have to be battery finished by the deal-

ers wherever possible, but this procedure is unprofitable both to producer and dealer.

There is a definite immediate demand for properly finished broilers. Farmers who have the accommodation and can do the job can fulfill a war demand and make a reasonable to good percentage on their investment by raising broilers. They can, for the first time in the history of Canadian poultry marketing, get a contract price according to grade from their dealer before purchasing their chicks.

Later in the season the dealers will be issuing guaranteed rail graded prices for roasting chicken and fowl.

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

There seems to be some confusion regarding the method of making membership renewals.

The system at present in force is as follows:

A full twelve-month membership is given from the date of joining.

We will take as an example, a membership commencing in April 1944, will expire April 1945.

If the member pays a renewal fee on January 1945 before the date of expiration (which expires in April 1945) the membership is advanced from the date of expiration which will thus extend it to April 1946.

Should the membership dues remain unpaid (for, say two months after the expiration of the membership card) then when the renewal is made the new card is dated from the time of expiration of the old one and not from the date on which payment was made.

By this method a membership is continued and the member has the right to take part in the local meetings, which he or she wouldn't have if the membership were cut off absolutely at the date of expiration.

Where a lapse of a year or more has occurred from expiration of the old membership card, this membership is regarded as expired and subsequently the renewal is dated from the date of the payment of the membership fee exactly as if it were a new member.

A grand Bazaar and dance was held at Whitford National Hall on February 24th and 25th. It was well attended and enjoyed by everyone. Everybody seemed to have the feeling "Unite Today Before it is too Late." The net proceeds was nearing the hundred dollar mark. A portion of this money is going to be spent for Radio Fund and press fund, the rest for rural activities.

Steve Huculak,
Secretary Local No. 5.

A. F. U. Bulletin

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T. B. in Livestock

The matter of having their cattle tested for T. B. is engaging the attention of a good many of our farmers and it will be in their own interests if they give considerable thought to the matter before taking precipitate action.

For a good many years most farmers have been paying $\frac{1}{2}$ c on 1% of the total value of their shipments to a condemnation insurance fund which covered the loss of animals suffering from this and other diseases which rendered the butchered carcass unfit for human consumption. This arrangement was simply the result of an agreement arrived at by a meeting of the producers and packers together with government officials at Toronto in 1912.

A packer can however buy hogs "subject to inspection," and when this is done, the producer bears the entire loss if the carcass is condemned. This is now being done in a considerable number of cases.

About 30% of the hogs being butchered are found to have T. B. in the head and the head is used for other purposes but the carcass is processed for meat.

The opinion is strongly held by some that the prevalence of T. B. in hogs is caused by allowing young pigs to get into hen houses where the poultry droppings are infected by T. B. and the best preventative measure against this is to fence both in their separate quarters.

The cattle situation is somewhat different. Many farmers are getting their cattle tested because they like to have T. B. free herds. If you live in a "Tested area" of course this is compulsory and you receive compensation up to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the appraised value of each condemned animal. If however you live in an area where testing is not compulsory it is well to proceed with caution, otherwise you may find yourself faced with a considerable loss.

Bear in mind the fact that T. B. is not hereditary. That is, the calf does not inherit the disease from its mother; but — the conditions

which caused the cow to get it may also cause the calf to get it.

Secondly, although a cow may re-act to the T. B. test, this does not mean to say that the beef will be unfit for human consumption and "condemned" as such.

However, if you have your cows "tested" by a government vet and they re-act, you will be compelled to have them slaughtered and any carcasses found unfit for meat will be a total loss to yourself.

Farmers living outside of a T. B. test area should make arrangements for a private test because no compensation will be paid for cattle that re-act in these areas if the test is carried out by the government.

Therefore, you will be wise, unless you are prepared to face a total loss, to ship any suspected cows out, one or two at a time and replace them with T.B. tested individuals (or young stock which has been raised under conditions conducive to good health), always bearing in mind that if conditions are not right in your barn, the tested individuals can get T. B. the same as your own cattle have.

Those farmers who are getting any considerable portion of their living from a herd of milk cows would be well advised to proceed carefully in their efforts to get a T. B. free herd, otherwise they may be faced with a loss greater than they are able to stand.

NOTICE OF FIRST SUB-DIST. RALLY

A sub-District Rally of the Alberta Farmers' Union will be held in Kelly's Hall, Stony Plain, on April 5th, 1945, starting at 2:00 p. m.

The business of the meeting will include the election of a sub-director for sub-district 1 together with a committee of five in accordance with the revision of the constitution.

The following locals are included in sub-district No. 1: St. Albert, Villeneuve, Calahoo, Winterburn, Spruce Grove, Mirror Lake, Rosenthal, Stony Plain Centre, Blueberry, Hanson Corner, Waskatenau, Keephills, Carvel, Highvale, Onoway, Duffield and Cremona.

Mr. Jas. Jackson will be the main speaker and there will also be others.

A special entertainment will be held in the evening.

NOTICE TO LOCALS REGARDING SPEAKERS FROM HEAD OFFICE

All collections made at meetings addressed by speakers sent from Head Office are accounted for at Head Office and speaker only gets usual allowance.

Farm Women's Corner

"But Spring is coming — How can I tell?
Oh! Spring is coming I know full well
For green spring follows the winter white
As surely as morning follows night.
Look through your window — now and see
If spring isn't bursting from every tree."

This reminds us of another "new spring" ladies — full of new hopes and inspirations when a poem like the above rings in our thought. Let us all look forward to a more successful year with not the excessive moisture of last year. Still we had wonderful gardens, and a bountiful share of tame and wild fruit. Raspberries—and the crabapples in their beautiful colors—against the background of green foliage,—to say nothing of what they looked and tasted like after being kept in the glistening quart sealers all winter — now to be enjoyed at this time of the year when the apple season is about over.

Some neighbors were unfortunate enough to lose their gardens and potatoes owing to the excessive rains but those are misfortunes over which we have no control whatsoever, and we can still count our blessings if only this one: "Our country is not over-run by the enemy."

Our job is still vital, ladies — although the boys are nearer Berlin than last year, and we are still going to feed the boys over there — and the newly occupied countries, so let our orders to the hatcheries for the "Baby Chick" be larger than ever this year. Prices were encouraging last year for eggs and dressed poultry and now we have the market to Britain for eggs. So supply and demand are in our hands and if we exert ourselves to take care of a few extra day-olds and get them early, we'll be doing a grand job—both for our country and ourselves, and probably we'll get a few magic words from our families — for imagine what luxuries can be bought with the extra 30 dozen cases.

Although I came across this in "Readers Digest" fall issue, under Magic Words, I have sympathetic understanding for the farmer's wife who after years of cooking and housework without a word of commendation, one day served a dinner of cattle fodder. When her men-folk protested — she explained, "I never heard anything to make me think you'd know the difference."

That would not happen to you ladies if you served Jellied Chicken or Angel Food Cake — there would certainly come some magic words, and a pat on the back.

You could easily treat yourself to a membership card (pink) which costs only a dollar for a whole year to belong to one of the largest farm

organizations, which will take care of our welfare — when Peace is here and Victory is ours once more.

Be sure ladies to arrange for your radio batteries to be fully charged to get the Broadcasts on Tuesdays 10:15 p.m. C J C A, also Monday evenings from C F C N.

These talks are of the most educational nature relating to the Union to which you belong. You can also derive information so necessary from the paper which our Secretary edits and only costs 50c a year, so be sure that your subscription is kept up to date as well.

Ladies — all of you — be interested in our Farm Women's Corner and contribute some findings — for I know our Editor will see it will be published according to space. So please do these things very soon. Join the Union. Write to the paper. Listen to the radio and read the A. F. U. Bulletin.

Join — Write — Listen — Read.
Just a Member.

CO-OP COOK BOOK

Saskatchewan Co-op Women's Guild

During the past year our Women's Co-operative Guild has been engaged in collecting recipes and planning a Co-op Cook Book. At the time of writing we have approximately one thousand selected and kitchen-tested recipes, as well as Meal Planning Nutrition Charts, Pork and Veal Meat Charts, Baking and Canning Vitamin Charts (with detailed information), Menus, Meat Canning, etc., as well as a large number of foreign recipes. We hope to bind the above in a good leatherette cover and distribute same through Co-op Stores, the Co-op Union, and other Co-op sources.

We plan to have the Provincial Consumer Co-operative organizations and Provincial Producer Co-operative organizations enumerated on the first pages of the book, headed by the Federated Co-operatives and Co-operative Wheat Producers. In addition, we plan to make every tenth or twelfth page available for one of the Provincial Co-operatives, which space can be used by the organization concerned in whichever manner they see fit. In order to facilitate the financing of printing, binding and distributing, we are soliciting the support of these various organizations to the extent of fifty dollars per page or twenty-five dollars per half page of space in this book. We hope to distribute from three to ten thousand copies in the three Prairie Provinces by

using every co-operative distributing source available within that area.

Our objective is to make all women acquainted with Co-operative services available, and conscious of the necessity of women playing their part in helping to promote the Co-operative Movement.

If this program is to come to a successful conclusion, your support is absolutely essential.

Thank you in anticipation.

Yours co-operatively,
Outlook Women's Co-operative Guild,
Mrs. Violet M. Johnsrude, President.

We wonder if the ladies of our locals are interested in doing anything for the Sask. Co-op Women's Guild? They need recipes as well as advertising.

WOMAN'S RESPONSIBILITY IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Never before has the subject of Womanhood been of such importance as now.

The turning point of our whole civilization pivots on it, not only in the passing political scene, in the economic and wartime emergency, but in the balancing and adjustments of human forces.

The feminine influence in the world today is felt through the individual activities of a few women pioneers, and more strongly than ever, through the mass activities of most of the women of the world.

Woman's part, in shaping the world to be was foreshadowed milleniums ago in the legends of every ancient race. Such legends were no idle folk-lore. They were the records of the destiny of humanity.

Whether we are aware of it or not, tradition marches with us through the ages.

It never occurred to the ancient Egyptians to consider either Man or Woman superior. They existed equally important and equally indispensable, one to the other. It was understood that perfect equilibrium between the two was necessary for a balanced whole.

The Egyptian woman carried a tremendous responsibility — half the known world — and towards this end she studied, worked and kept her mind, emotions and instincts ever developed and attuned.

She knew that in her hands lay the ultimate perfection of the world, the men, the children, the culture and the civilization of her time.

Thrones were inherited, money and property passed on through the feminine side of the family, not because the Ancients believed that Woman was a better intellectual manager than Man, but because they knew the law of Inner Truth; that

the Mother guards its young or responsibilities, with an instinctive maternal vigilance that, not being inherent in the male, is not possible in Man.

It was also by Woman's final judgment that the country was governed, because impersonal wisdom is a feminine attribute.

All roles of action from farming through science, commerce and government, were performed in consultation with Woman. The Egyptians understood that she would not needlessly expose her children to war, starvation and the evils of bad government.

Who can say how much of the wonder and perfection of ancient Egypt, was not due to its women, or to what heights of perfection our modern civilization may reach, with the women of our time shouldering their share of the responsibility of building a new and better World.

The ancient laws are still as effective today, though civilization has to a great extent grown ignorant of their infallibility. Modern civilization only now is emerging from dark mediæval ignorance, to recognize that the predominance of the positive force in Man leads to Brute force, unless tempered by the negative force of Woman.

The creation of a balanced World requires the combined efforts of Man and Woman, thinking, planning and working in harmonious co-operation, within numerous and varied organizations; all combining to produce a stable World Organization.

Vera Franks,
Goodwin, Alberta.

A. F. U. Radio Broadcast Times

CJCA each Tuesday at 10:15 - 10:30 p. m.

CFCN each Monday at 6:00 - 6:15 p. m.

CFGP each Thursday at 8:30 - 8:45 p. m.

* * *

We are putting on a series of spots to bring the Farmers' Union before the notice of other workers' organizations as well as the farmers. The times of the spot announcements are as follows:-

CJCA Tuesdays and Thursdays during the noon hour, approximately 12:55 p. m.

CFCN Tuesdays and Thursdays during the noon hour at 12:18 p. m.

CFGP Mondays and Wednesdays, close to the noon newscast.

CJOC Thursdays after the 5:45 news, approximately 6:08 p. m.

LOST AND FOUND

A fur hat was left at the office during the Convention week and we do not know to whom it belongs. The owner can have same by calling or writing and giving particulars.

Correspondence

Dear Sir:-

We held our Annual Meeting and a new Board was elected.

We sold seventeen Union buttons and sixteen subscriptions to the A. F. U. Bulletin.

The meeting was very successful where the delegates gave their report of the Convention which was very interesting.

We held a pie social the same evening, where funds were raised for the local which amounted to \$82.96. It was very successful. Everybody enjoyed themselves.

Yours truly,
Steve Lubik, Secretary,
Maple Hill Local No. 620,
New Sarepta.

Gwynne, Alberta,
February 3rd, 1945.

Dear Sir:-

We hear by radio much talk about Post-War Reconstruction. What this means we cannot understand. More or less it means that after the War is over all the present farm price levels will go down.

Every farmer right now can easily understand and bear in mind that the Post-War Reconstruction we farmers have already here for the past one year and a half.

The price for wheat grade 3 Northern \$1.07

The price for barley, good grade..... 63³/₄

The price for oats, good grade..... 50¹/₂

Cream price for Special, per pound

Butterfat 44

Cattle and hog prices are fairly good but lumber prices are sky high.

Before the war shiplay was \$30.00 per M. Now it is \$58.00 per M.

To keep this present level of prices after the war we must be strongly United 100%.

This is very important.

William Schurek,
Member Local No. 316.

Dear Sir:-

I have not received the A. F. U. Bulletin for the month of February. Something must have happened to it. Could you, please send me another one?

I was at the Convention and enjoyed it because it was really interesting. I tried my best to give a report here in our local Union, but I wished I had the A.F.U. Bulletin. In it, I know, it would have been in nice order with the correct wording about the Convention and I really miss it very much.

My husband and I listen to your Broadcasts

every time, also to the spots and we hope that our Union will take ground and stand and ask for the rights we should have.

Yours truly,
Mrs. H. Schielke,
Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

It was agreed at our last meeting that all resolutions be sent to District Conventions first before being sent to Head Office for the Annual Convention.

This is a suggestion by Lone Ridge Local No. 581.

Yours truly,
E. C. Garbe, Secretary,
Brightview.

Dear Sir:-

We are glad to be successful canvassers this year, 1945, as we used three and one-half books, it means eighty-seven members within two weeks drive. We believe that we must write to our Editor about it.

Yours truly,
A. M. Dubec, Secretary,
Shalka, Alberta.

Ed. Note: This is good news and we should like to hear from other locals in this respect.

RADIO FUND DONATIONS

Feb'y 21st.	Local No. 56	\$5.00
Feb'y 26th.	Local No. 540	20.00
Feb'y 27th.	Local No. 341	15.00
March 2nd	Local No. 558	5.00
March 6th	Local No. 417	5.00
March 6th	Local No. 28	15.00
March 7th	Local No. 5	30.00
March 13th	Local No. 531	1.00

ADVERTISING RATES

Alberta Farmers' Union Bulletin will accept advertising matter from its members on the following basis:

3c a word, one insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; 26 for the price of 19, for consecutive insertions of the same advertisement.

NOTE: In case of seed grain advertisements where a price is quoted, the number of the grade must be stated.

It has been decided by the Publicity Committee to accept advertising matter from Farmer Co-operative Organizations and also official advertisements from both Provincial and Dominion Government.

Lamont, Alberta.
March 17th, 1945.

Secretary A. F. U.:

In regards to your circular letter of March 10th covering in part, the resolution which was passed at our Annual Convention, requesting our provincial government to amend the Municipal Act in such a way as to make it possible for farm organizations to have their dues collected through our Municipalities, if the farmers so wished. As this is the district that is responsible for introducing the resolution, I feel that our members are entitled to a fuller explanation of its merits. Some of our members consider this resolution as imposing compulsory membership on our farmers whether they so wish it or not, but if our government were to amend the Municipal Act as requested by the resolution, they would not be imposing a scheme of compulsory membership on the farmers, but would merely be removing government barriers that at the present time prevent the farmers from having their dues collected in this way.

* * * *

Last summer at the Annual Convention of District No. 6 a resolution was passed that we request the Municipalities of Lamont and Eagle whose boundaries are within District No. 6, to pass a by-law whereby membership fees to the A. F. U. would be collected along with our taxes, and if any farmer wished to have his membership sent to any other farm organization such as the U. F. A., he could do so by informing the secretary of the Municipality in writing.

On presenting this resolution to the above mentioned Municipalities, we were informed that they were not able to pass such a by-law as there was not a sub-section in the Municipal Act covering a by-law of this nature, so we in turn introduced a resolution to the Annual Provincial Convention of the A. F. U. requesting the Alberta Government to amend the Municipal Act making it possible for Municipalities to pass a by-law of this nature if they so wished. Passing a by-law of this nature would not be setting up compulsory membership because all by-laws passed by municipalities are posted for thirty days and if they are protested by a portion of the people affected, a plebiscite is required and the people have the opportunity of using their franchise to decide whether or not they want the proposed by-laws. What could be more Democratic?

As the circular letter states upon presenting the resolution passed at our last Annual Convention, to the Provincial Government, the Premier stated that he was not in favor of compulsion and suggested that the Union take a straw vote among its farmers to determine how many were actually in favor of the dues by taxation,

I would say that this vote was taken at the Convention and by passing the resolution the farmers were in favor of having the obstructions to such by-laws removed. The time is drawing nearer when our war-time prosperity is very likely to fold up. If we have not a powerful farm organization at that time to speak with a united voice, we are more than likely to be allotted a very small portion of the National income. All other classes of people have had common sense enough to organize themselves and through a united front will be able to demand definite remunerations for their services. If we are not organized the result will be similar to what it has been in the past, the unorganized class takes what is left after the organized people have taken what they desire.

By introducing this system of collecting memberships fees we are not doing anything unique or new. I believe it is a system somewhat similar to this that the teachers' association have established in Alberta. Their dues are taken off of their salaries by school board secretaries and are turned into the association.

I also believe that there must have been some government legislation in connection with this plan in order to make it possible. Furthermore if our educated societies see fit and feel that such a system is not only economical and thorough as well as being efficient, why should we as farmers hesitate to follow in their footsteps? They have been successful in obtaining their demands by being organized, or do you remember the stand that was taken in the Vegreville school district about two years ago? You will also notice that all doctors, are members of the medical association, lawyers are members of the solicitors association. You will notice in your local towns and cities, all business men are members of their various associations. Also as auction sale bills are a popular sight these days, you will also notice that at the bottom of these bills, the auctioneer conducting the sale is a member of the Auctioneers' Association.

Farm organizations in Ontario and Saskatchewan have had their Municipal Acts amended to provide for a plan of this kind. After all as I have previously stated it is **not imposing compulsory membership**. It is just making it possible to have our dues collected in this way if the farmers themselves want it. If in any municipality where this by-law is passed, a portion of the taxpayers should protest, a plebiscite would be held and the majority vote would rule, — true Democracy I call it.

Yours truly,
A. MILSAP,
President District No. 6.

Farm Notes

ALBERTA SEEKS WILD OAT CONTROL

Farmers will put up a fight in the coming spring against wild oats and those preparing for the struggle are reminded that summerfallow often fails to control the weed because the soil temperature is too high to promote germination of the seed. Temperature range for germination of wild oats lies between a little above freezing and 50° F.

Wild oats, unlike commercial grains, shatters while it still contains a high percentage of moisture. The seed must lose this moisture and later receive a further supply before germinating. High temperature and drying conditions are required to overcome this dormancy. Stirring the soil during fallow operations brings about ideal conditions for the loss of original moisture in the seed, and many wild oats which do not germinate during the fallow year are ready to grow next spring.

H. J. Mather, supervisor of Weed Control, suggests that instead of summerfallow, a combination of cultivation and short season crop, such as Olli barley or green-feed would be much more satisfactory.

With the use of such a crop, at least two crops of wild oats may be killed in the spring, and the barley or green-feed harvested before many of the wild oats ripen and shatter.

When cultivating to destroy the wild oats, it should be remembered that if the plant is cut in two before it reaches a height of about five inches, both severed portions may strike new roots and produce normal plants. Careful consideration must therefore be given to the time of cultivation or the operation may be wasted.

Cutting of the crop should be followed by fall cultivation (followed by a packer) to promote germination of as many wild oats as possible, which will be killed by the frost.

BEET PRODUCERS THREATEN STRIKE

Warned by several delegates that a resolution before the 20th annual convention of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Assn., called for a course tantamount to strike action, representatives of 1300 beet growers decided Wednesday at Lethbridge against entering into negotiations for growing sugar beets under contract this year, until the Dominion government grants Canadian sugar beet growers the monetary assistance requested recently by the Canadian Assn.

The resolution carried by a substantial majority after discussion, and after Herbert Sulkers, Winnipeg, president of Manitoba Sugar Beet Growers' Co-op., and second vice-president of the

Canadian Assn., levelled several charges against the federal government in connection with its recent decision against granting the requests of National Assn., for assistance.

INCOME TAX CUTS HOG PRODUCTION

Fear of a serious drop in hog production during 1945 was expressed in Manitoba legislature this week by H. B. Morrison, of Manitou.

He listed four reasons. They were: Duration of the war; labor shortage; rail grading and income taxes.

Mr. Morrison said the farmer says to himself: "We are not going to work 14 to 16 hours a day and pay income tax . . . why should I raise hogs; it's a devil of a lot of extra work and there's not much money in it anyway."

"C" GRADE EGGS MOVE TO STATES

While produce houses are still uncertain as to how long U. S. demands will continue for grade C eggs, the market has improved due to the shipments and another car was due to leave Calgary this week-end. Dealers have been able to clean up on the low grade surplus and now are pooling receipts to make up cars for shipment.

The trade is very active just now with good receipts and active shipments in all grades. There were three cars going forward from Calgary with eggs in shell for Britain and another car moved to the dryers.

Edmonton movement is about on the same level.

ALFALFA IMPORTANT SOURCE VITAMIN A

The importance of ample supply of Vitamin A in the winter feeding of swine was mentioned recently by Dr. T. L. Jones, Provincial Animal Pathologist. Vitamin A deficiency causes nervousness, stiffness and lameness in adult pigs. It frequently causes breeding troubles in sows and the little pigs are often born dead or are very weak at birth. Linked with this is so-called milk fever in brood sows.

To prevent these conditions, leafy green cured alfalfa hay should be fed to all pigs. If alfalfa is not available, fish oil should be fed throughout the winter, particularly to brood sows.

SUGAR ALLOWANCE

Canning sugar allowance for 1945 will be the same as last year, 10 lbs per person. Regular sugar ration is reduced 2 lbs a year, by making two coupons valid on the 3rd Thursday of each month, instead of two coupons, valid every four weeks.

MACHINERY RATION RULES TIGHTENED

Abuses in the distribution of farm machinery have necessitated an amendment to Wartime Prices and Trade Board Order No. 347 and its present provisions make it plain that if a consumer disposes of machinery which he owns and which is of a class or type which is rationed, with the thought of replacing it later, without having first consulted the Farm Machinery Rationing Officer for his district, his application for new equipment will not be considered.

A number of cases have been reported where the farmer finished some particular operation early in the season, sold his equipment to a neighbor and later made application for new equipment, stating on his application that he had no machinery of that type.

H. H. Bloom, Farm Machinery Administrator under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, in a recent summing up on prospects for 1945, said that, although the largest possible amount of machinery is produced in view of shortages of manpower and certain classes of materials and component parts, the continued rationing of farm equipment is necessary as available supplies cannot fill the demand. Mr. Bloom feels, however, that with no restrictions on the production and import of repair parts and with the continued co-operation of distributors, dealers and farmers in effecting proper distribution to various areas and to farmers whose needs are most urgent, available supplies will be sufficient to care for most essential needs.

It was pointed out that farm equipment supplies for Canadian farmers are equal to those being made available to American farmers by United States authorities in relation to the output in both countries, during the years 1940 and 1941. In both the United States and Canada, however, the supply which can be built under existing circumstances falls far short of meeting demands.

Farmers are urged to continue to repair and keep in operation, farm machines which they already own and are strongly advised to consult their nearest farm equipment Rationing Officer before disposing of machinery they now own with the thought of replacing it either immediately or at some later date.

"Order Fertilizer Early" — Peart

Orders for fertilizer should be placed early and delivery taken as soon as possible, G. S. Peart, Administrator of fertilizers for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, urged farmers today.

All fertilizer plants have a large supply of mixed fertilizers in stock and ready for distribution, Mr. Peart pointed out. Wartime conditions are making abnormal demands on railway box-cars and other transportation facilities so that

normally speedy deliveries cannot be guaranteed. The labor situation in fertilizer plants has not improved, with many factories being staffed during the winter chiefly by men from farms. Return of these workers to their regular jobs in the spring will further slow shipments.

The tendency to delay ordering has been particularly apparent in Eastern Canada.

Mr. Peart described available supplies of fertilizers as "sufficient to meet normal requirements." But the possibility of an interruption in shipments is always present as Canada depends on imports for supplies of both potash and phosphates. To be sure of their fertilizer supplies farmers should order and accept delivery now.

PRIZE ESSAY

For many years the question of some practical form of crop insurance has been occupying the minds of farmers and up to the present time the problem has nullified our best efforts.

Your Board of Directors has empowered the Executive to give three prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25, for the three best contributions leading to a practical plan, in accordance with the following resolution which was tabled at the Annual Convention.

WHEREAS there is very apparent need for some form of crop insurance that will serve to protect farmers against the drains on capital and earnings caused by so-called Acts of Nature, such as drouth, flood, hail, storm or frost.

WHEREAS we believe the farmers themselves should be encouraged to the utmost to contribute the fruits of their knowledge and experience to the planning of such an Insurance project.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we do authorize our Executive to appropriate the sum of \$175.00 to be given in prizes for the three best contributions leading to a practical plan of crop insurance that shall have been presented before the June 1945 meeting of our Executive and Board of Directors.

All farmers are therefore invited to contribute the results of their thinking in order to find a solution to this important problem.

It does not matter how your ideas are expressed, nor if your handwriting is not of the best, — it's your IDEAS that we are after, so if you have any on the matter, just take time and write them out, because a practical solution of this problem would mean much to Western Agriculture.

RE SUB-DISTRICT RALLIES

We wish to draw to the attention of our locals the change in the constitution which requires sub-district Rallies to be held at which a Sub-Director and a committee of five are elected and this should be done in time so that the District Convention can be held before 31st of July, (section 42B in Constitution). Every farmer is welcome at these sub-district rallies but only members can vote. All who wish to vote must either show a membership card or an application receipt dated on or before the date of the rally.

The District Convention will be held the same as formerly with the exception that the sub-directors will already have been elected at the sub-district Rally. Where this has not yet been done, they shall be elected at the District Convention. All farmers and members are welcome to these District Conventions but only elected delegates will be entitled to vote. These delegates must have been elected by their locals at their local meeting.

At the District Convention the following must be elected: The Director to the Central Board, the President and Vice-President of the District, and these together with the five sub-directors previously elected shall compose the District Board of Directors.

The District Director to the Central Board may or may not hold any of the other offices in the District.

The members of the committee of five chosen in the Sub-District, may be either men or women and should be chosen with a view to giving help in the work of organizing locals.

Absolutely NO restrictions are put on this organizing work provided the expenses incurred do not exceed 50% of the new membership obtained. Any member of the Union whether an official or not as well as any farmer who is not already a member may be active in the work of forming a local in his community by observing the above conditions. Full information may be obtained from Head Office.

All farmers who purchased windshield stickers in 1944 and have renewed their membership are entitled to the 1945 tab, which shows that they are a member for the current year. We request the secretary to write in requesting the number of date stickers for their members who have renewed and these will be sent out immediately. Members at large who are entitled to a sticker can get them upon request.

Mrs. Geddes has been in the hospital in Edmonton for about two weeks. Although still quite weak her many friends will be glad to know she is well on the road to recovery, and we hope it will not be long before she regains her health completely.

INCREASED SUPPLIES FOR BEEKEEPERS

Last year shortages of package bees and some items of bee equipment limited the honey production in Alberta, says W. G. le Maistre, Provincial Apiarist.

It is hoped that more adequate supplies of these items will be available for beekeepers this year. Regular dealers have increased their stocks and besides this, the Alberta Honey Producers' Co-operative, Edmonton, has expanded its business and will be supplying packages and beehive parts.

Mr. le Maistre warns beekeepers that in order to be sure of their requirements for bees and equipment, orders should be placed immediately. To be successful packages must be installed early, before May 5th, for them to build into producing colonies.

— FOR SALE —

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS, BABY CHICKS
\$20.00 per 100

EGGS \$2.00 per 30 — \$6.00 per 100

BRONZE BOURBON RED NARRAGAN-
SET TURKEY EGGS

March 60c, Apr. 50c, May 35c, June 25c each

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, EITHER SEX
ADVANCED REGISTRY AND SHOW
STOCK BREEDING

\$16.00 at 8 weeks.

R. MEEKS

P. O. Box 14 — Mannville, Alta.

GET IT FROM

A. F. U. BULLETIN

The Only Farmers Union Paper in Alberta

This Form is for Your Convenience — Mail It Today

A. F. U. BULLETIN,

102 La Fleche Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find 50 cents for one year (25c for six months) Subscription to the A. F. U. Bulletin.

NAME (Print)

ADDRESS

"WE DO NOT STAND ALONE"

Many times it has been said that an organization such as our own and Religion cannot mix any more than can we mix with politics. This in a way may be true, but I want to point out that there is as much difference between Religion and Christianity as there is between Party Politics and Economics, and this misunderstanding of the latter I believe was the cause of the unnecessary attack against a faithful servant of our organization when we met in Edmonton a short time ago. I believe there is lots of room in one set-up for Christianity and is it not true that our very foundation is built upon Christian principles? The main being that of Brotherhood. I personally welcome the day when our members will be required to make oath and state that they will at all times seek to alleviate the sufferings of their fellow farmers, and promise to adhere strictly to the constitution as is and will be set up. I would much rather see Christian sympathies with us than against us and I truly believe we are fortunate in having that of the farmers, and so in order to prove that the heading of this letter is true, I am going to give you a statement or two that was recently made by an authority of the Anglican Church. The Right Rev. A. H. Sovereign, the Bishop of Athabasca, was the Rev. Gentleman responsible for the following quotations and I know that I have his approval in repeating same. This then is what he said:

"Since the Industrial Revolution in England there has been a wave movement of thought and emphasis from the farm to the factory, from the soil to the machines, from the country to the city, until today the city dweller is associated with a certain superiority in relation to the man who tills the soil in God's "Back Pastures," — and in many cases "Forgotten Pastures." A sense of inferiority rests upon the man who follows the plow in relation to his city brother whose life is judged by the street or boulevard on which he lives, or upon the amount of money he makes. These are false and dangerous yardsticks with which to measure a man or estimate the value of his soul."

There must be the rediscovery of the place and importance of rural life in relation to the vitality of our nation. There must be a revaluation of the place of agriculture in reference to a nation's foundations and its future existence.

Let us remember Christianity was born and reared in a rural environment. The Bible is a rural Book in a Shepherd Village, Christ was born in a rural village, He grew as a boy, in a city they crucified Him.

Biologically, Canada depends on its rural life city families die out within one hundred years. One-third have no children now, the second-third have no dependents fifty years from now, and

the final third will be extinct a hundred years hence. As for Christianity we need for rural life a close partnership with Farmer Organizations and all other constructive agencies which are working to build up the rural community. We should all strive with all our strength to inaugurate a definite policy by which the sale price for the products of the farm in the Nations should be stabilized, a price to be arrived at by a consideration of the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. Thus is the sale price of a bicycle or a piano formulated, why should not the same plan be used for the setting of the price at which wheat or oats should be sold? In other words, a "floor price" must be established in the economics of Agriculture. Let us plan to take the "rue" out of the rural, and the agony out of Agriculture. Then at the same gathering the Rev. Canon G. E. Bratt made the following statements:

"Through the newly formed Commission in the Rural Community let us endeavour to strengthen the fight of the farmer, ours is an agricultural Diocese and we must help them achieve their objectives which briefly stated are (1) Economic Security to Agriculture. (2) To bring primary producers such prices for their produce as will ensure a decent standard of living for themselves and their families.

"We must study economic and social questions bearing on agricultural communities. To do this we would urge the Clergy to give support to farmer organizations, e. g. Alberta Farmers' Union, contribute to the A. F. U. Bulletin and other farm literature. To wish well is not enough, let the farmer know you are interested. His fight is our fight and unless the farmer realizes his objectives there will be a return to pre-war conditions throughout this and other provinces."

The above quotations, fellow members, speak for themselves. I would like to add, however, that I think our future seems to be a great deal brighter when the respective Christian bodies are taking that interest in our welfare and so I say again: "We Do Not Stand Alone."

T. Smart, President,
Three Lakes Local No. 467.

A happy marriage took place at Thorsby on Saturday, February 10th, when Mr. M. Chorney, a member of the Alberta Farmers' Union, was wedded to the daughter of Mr. Fred Adamyk. A good time was had and a collection was taken up in aid of the Ukrainian Bulletin fund and the sum of \$6.00 collected.

This local is progressing well and the President, J. J. Terlesky, says they are carrying on an organized drive for membership.